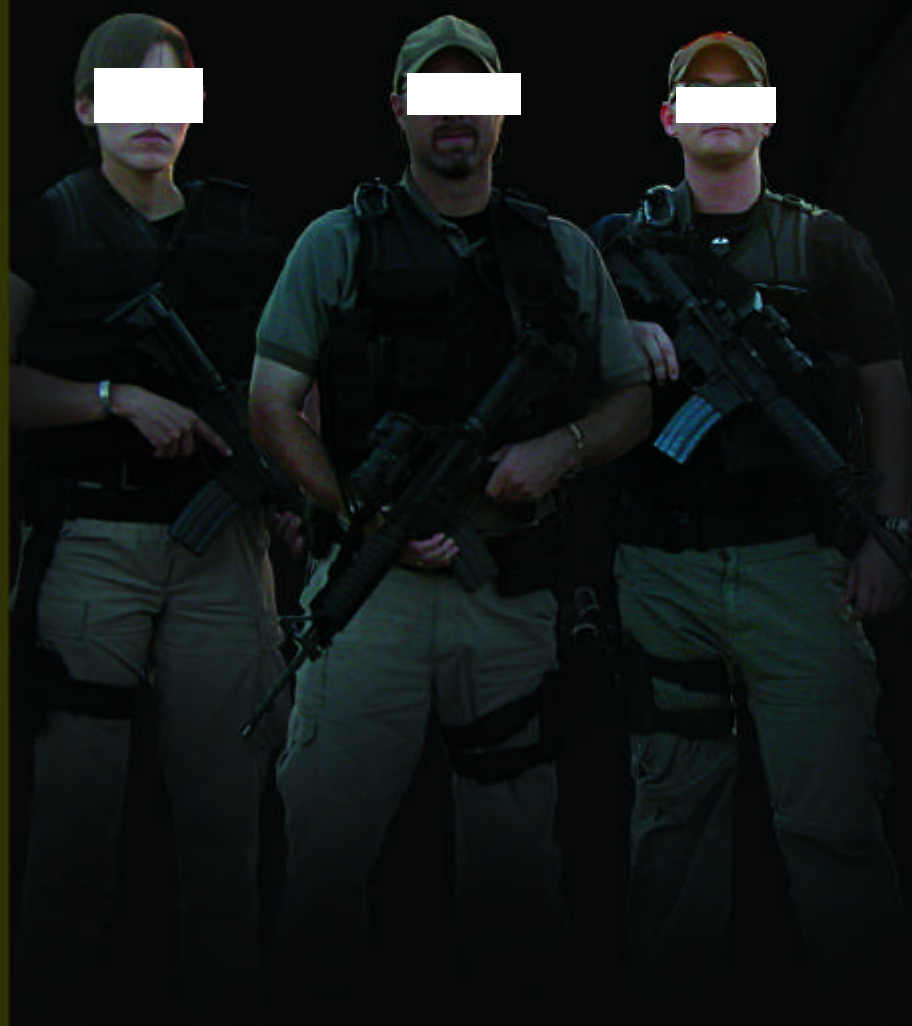


Tsunami  
18

# Global Reliance

## Survival in the Green Zone

Three agents receive purple heart  
after surviving terrorist attack 20



### Also Inside

**Mission accomplished**  
HQ AFOSI and the Technical  
Services Program Office have  
completed their Logistics Detail  
Project. 8





# Psychologists play large role in OSI activities, from investigations to stress management

Brig. Gen.  
Eric Patterson  
*AFOSI Commander*

**M**ore than 20 years ago, OSI recognized the value of having specially trained psychologists in our organization.

These psychologists have historically been involved in counterintelligence investigations and operations, special access program support, and criminal investigations. They have also made important research contributions in the areas of criminal and counterintelligence investigations.

Recognizing the value these psychologists bring to the organization, along with the fact our psychologists provide support that spans all OSI mission areas, we have moved the psychologists from under the Directorate of Operations Criminal Division and have created the new Behavioral Analysis Division (DOY).

With the creation of DOY, I want to emphasize that our psychologists will continue to be an integral part of the criminal inves-

tigative mission.

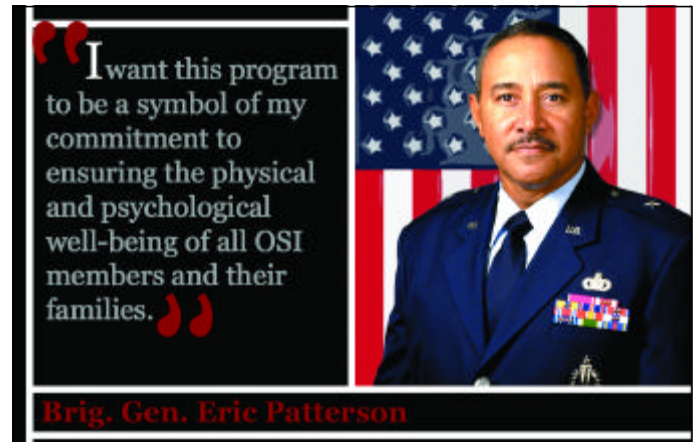
The psychologist role As many of you who have consulted with our psychologists already know, the role of the psychologist in criminal investigations transcends what the general public sees as "Criminal Profiling" - using knowledge of statistics and personality characteristics to help identify unknown perpetrators.

Our psychologists are helpful in formulating interview strategies with identified subjects - and victims - based on knowledge of personality dynamics. Our psychologists assist us in making sense of difficult or puzzling cases, and they are invaluable in cases involving child victims of physical and/or sexual abuse.

The psychologists work closely with the Chief of Death Investigations to conduct psychological autopsies on equivocal death cases.

The value of psychologists to the criminal investigative mission has been demonstrated on numerous occasions through successful case resolutions and convictions.

With the creation of this new division, I also expect our psychologists to



become more active in our counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.

## New additions

To this end, I anticipate expanding the number of psychologists in OSI by hiring civilian and experienced contract psychologists and embedding these experts in the divisions where they will be consulting.

The addition of these new psychologists is critical to retain responsiveness to the field while expanding the scope of consultation provided by DOY.

The Behavioral Analysis Division will continue to train new criminal and investigative psychologists through the two-year Forensic Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship (in conjunction with the AF Surgeon General).

Our psychologists will also continue to provide training to OSI agents on child forensic interviewing, and I envision them providing expanded training on advanced interviewing skills, the use of persuasion techniques, the psychology

of sex offenders, and other topics as needed by the field.

## Take advantage of services

As with all the specialized services within OSI, please avail yourselves of the expertise these dedicated and talented folks in the Behavioral Analysis Division bring to bear for us.

The breadth of knowledge and experience they have to offer may just reveal that additional bit of information you need to prove or disprove an allegation.

As you can see, this new DOY office covers a broad spectrum of activities and responsibilities.

I expect the demands on these psychologists to only increase as more of you in the field realize what these individuals have to offer across the full range of our mission.

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*(Editor's note: General Patterson speaks more specifically on page 15 to the Deployment Stress Management program that DOY is involved with).*

# HOT TOPICS

To submit questions or concerns to Brig. Gen. Eric Patterson, send an e-mail to: [Tamara.Short@ogn.af.mil](mailto:Tamara.Short@ogn.af.mil).

**Command forum**



# 2005 assignment cycle integrates Force Development

Maj. Jerilyn

"Skeeter" Holsapple

**HQ AFOSI/DPRO Chief**

Summer 2005 Assignment Cycle marked the beginning of a new assignment process-- one that incorporates Force Development into the process.

This new process will serve to ensure we have the "right person, at the right place, at the right time."

To understand this new system, I'll outline how assignments are proposed. In addition, I've provided a "snapshot" on the breakdown of shared leadership positions from this past assignment cycle.

## Assignments Teams

Maj. Jerilyn "Skeeter" Holsapple

DSN: 857-2219

Capt. Eric Hulan

DSN: 857-2182

Tech. Sgt. Jackie Barnes

DSN: 857-2152

Enlisted Assignments Team:

Chief Master Sgt.

Dave Kulasiewicz

DSN: 857-2214

Master Sgt. Chuck Irvine

DSN: 857-2154

Master Sgt. Dennis Walter

Staff Sgt. Rebecca Garlick

DSN: 857-2153

Civilian Assignments Team:

Mr. Rick Dunigan

DSN: 857-2187

The process started in July 2004 by identifying vacancies and validating those vacancies with the Region commanders and Directors.

This also included looking at those individuals who were potential "movers" for summer 2005.

The positions were advertised and volunteers submitted their preferences.

In August 2004, during the Aurora Conference, region commanders and directors provided assignment vectors for their people (ie. DetCo/SAIC at small, medium, or large detachment, staff job, etc).

After receiving vectors and volunteer statements for each vacancy, the "Three Amigos" (myself, chief of Officer Assignments, Chief Master Sgt. David Kulasiewicz, the chief of Enlisted Assignments and Rick Dunigan, the chief of Civilian Assignments) matched "faces with spaces," based on mission requirements, individuals' preferences, Region Commanders/Directors feedback, and force development.

It's important to mention there are no positions that are traditionally officer, enlisted or civilian when it comes to shared leadership.

The Three Amigos discuss the volunteers for each shared leadership position and then make a recommendation on who is the right person for that job.

Once the matches are made,



the end product is the "white board" which identifies positions and personnel proposed to fill those positions.

At this point individuals' gaining and losing region commanders and directors are briefed on proposed assignments for their concurrence.

The next step is for the white board to be briefed to the Force Development

Executive Board, comprised of Daniel Butler, OSI executive director, Col.

Dana Simmons, OSI vice commander and Chief Master Sgt. Lynn Shell, OSI command chief master sergeant, for their concurrence.

Following the FDEB, the proposal is then briefed to OSI commander for his tentative concurrence.

This process goes through approximately three iterations (first iteration is lieutenant colonels and GS-14s, second iteration is majors and GS-13s, and the final iteration is all others).

Once the cycle is complete, the region commanders and directors are briefed on the final proposed assignments and are asked to provide feedback.

The FDEB and the OSI com-

mander are then briefed on the final proposal, to include the feedback from the region commanders and directors. In the end, the OSI commander makes the final assignment decision.

For the Summer 2005 Assignment Cycle, the command had 41 commander/ Special Agent in Charge and vice commander/deputy director positions available.

Out of the 41 positions, 31 officers, 6 civilians and 4 enlisted were selected.

We anticipate six additional commander/Special Agent in Charge opportunities. Be sure to check our Web site on a regular basis.

Although it's hard to capture all the nuances involved in the assignment process, as your assignments team, it is our hope that this article aids in your understanding of the process.

We do our best to ensure we're placing the right person in the right place at the right time, while at the same time weighing mission requirements with individuals' preferences.

Even though individuals may not always get one of their choices, it's important to keep in mind the words of the great General Patton who said, "I'm a simple soldier. I don't pick where I go, but I win where I go." GR

# Protecting the principle

## Doctrine outlines PSO framework, parameters

SA Clifford Gyves  
AFSIA/FLETC

*Rapidly evolving, high risk protective service operations raise questions about PSO fundamentals, definitions and elements. Such questions suggest AFOSI define a baseline protective services "doctrine."*

The command's PSO doctrine must provide a standard operating framework with parameters that encompass the full spectrum of

PSOs, yet allow for slightly different execution procedures tailored to the specific mission and environment. While some general principles are universal to PSOs, external factors drive specific methodology.

### Common Principles

Certain precepts are common to all AFOSI PSOs. The primary focus of PSOs remains the same: Protect the Principal from embarrassment, harm or death.

Fundamentally, AFOSI pivots its success on proactive advance work to avoid dangerous situations

and hostile encounters. Reactive detail procedures are the second line of defense.

Good threat collection and analysis, coupled with venue and route surveys, helps AFOSI protective details minimize risk to the Principal and develop backup plans for contingencies.

Some external factors are so commonplace for AFOSI they engender operating principles that are practically universal and easily transferable between environments, and thus can be considered doctrinal in nature.

AFOSI doesn't have the PSO manpower and financial resources like the US Secret Service does. Most AFOSI details are small, not multi-layered details with concentric rings of organic security.

Thus, AFOSI doesn't have the luxury of fielding a crisis response team to counterattack a threat to the Principal. AFOSI details don't stand and fight, but rather cover and evacuate the Principal. Agents only engage the threat directly when it's close enough that direct

engagement is the soundest defense.

The manpower constraints distill AFOSI operating procedures to the core of protective services: remove the Principal from the threat. Additionally, AFOSI runs most of its PSOs outside of the US, thereby limiting AFOSI authority to pursue attackers and assassins.

While few host governments would fault a protective detail for shooting back defensively, they may not endorse AFOSI agents initiating a counterattack, hot pursuit or apprehension of the attackers. Even stateside, AFOSI authority to pursue or arrest attackers is limited under Posse Comitatus. Thus, evacuation must remain the universally applicable focus.

### Unique Methodologies

PSO tools and procedures, as well as the locales and environment, vary greatly, particularly with the nascent protective service detail mission in Iraq. Standard "coat and tie" PSOs in permissive, relatively non-hostile environments like Europe or North America, employ details dressed in civilian attire.

These agents are armed with concealable handguns and submachine guns, and often only use one or two armored vehicles, if any.

Combat PSOs, such as with the Iraq PSD, are heavier, and may have multiple armored vehicles. The agents are armed with more firepower, including an openly carried automatic rifle as the primary weapon versus the pistol, and the agents wear higher-profile combat clothing-to include uniform fatigues-and tactical equipment.

Standard, low-threat PSO detail personnel may engage an immediate, close-

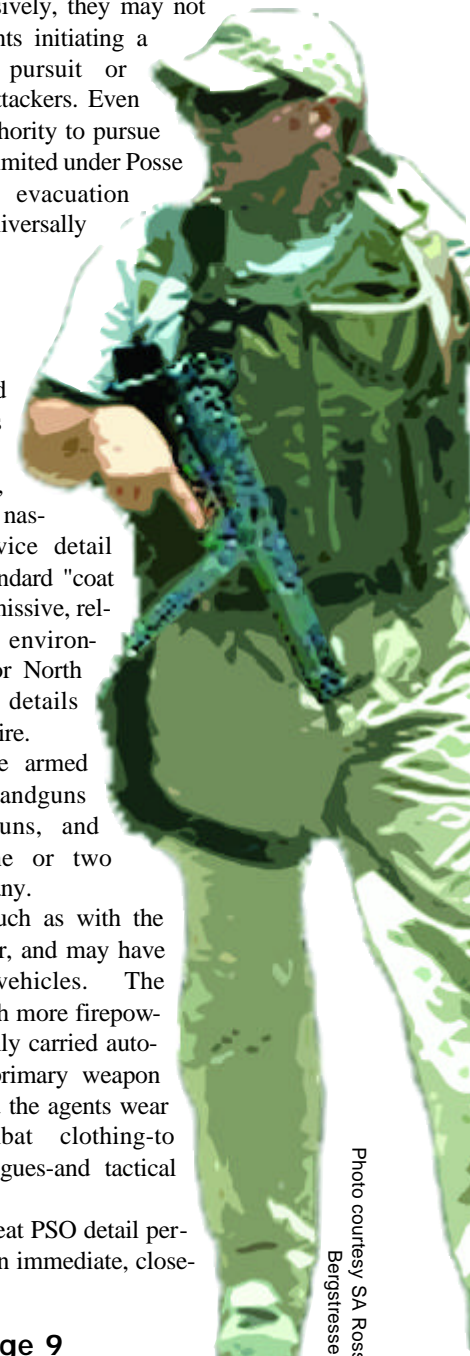


Photo courtesy SA Ross Beigstreser

See **PSO** on page 9





Photos courtesy of AFOSI Photo Lab

**SA Kairis hurries around as he fills and prepares the LOGDETs for transport. With a traveling tech shop in a box, agents can carry out any current known technical support mission. The first LOGDET shipped in December**

SA Mike Kairis  
HQ AFOSI/XPR

After two years of research and \$8.9 million invested, HQ AFOSI and the Technical Services Program Office have completed their Logistics Detail project.

The LOGDET will give OSI technical services agents the deployment equipment they'll need. With a traveling tech shop in a box, agents can carry out any current known technical support mission.

Whether they are supporting sensitive intelligence collections operations, or conducting a Technical Surveillance Countermeasures survey with they will have the latest gear on hand and at their disposal.

Equipment used by tech agents in the past was usually scrounged together with items from several tech shops. With equipment and an operational tempo never experienced before, the need for new equipment and requirements became apparent.

HQ AFOSI XPR is tasked with research, development, testing, and evaluation of new technologies for use within OSI. The Tech members used vendor samples, recommendations from sister agencies, and field inputs. Over the last two years the parts

## *New LOGDET ensures latest gear is available for tech agents*

were tested, ordered, received, and packed into the 4 existing LOGDETs.

SA David Curry, HQ AFOSI/DOZT, Technical Services Program Manager, said, "It's the difference between a matter of days for a deployed Tech office to be up and operational and a matter of months. In critical operations against our adversaries, we can't afford months."

Building the LOGDETs started in October and completed in February. The first LOGDET shipped Dec. 27, and was received on Jan. 1 in Baghdad.

The LOGDET concept started in 1996 after the Khobar Towers incident. SA Steve Rose, who was at the time assigned to Det 401, Technical Services Office, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, and SA Roger Tipton, Technical Service Office, Det 549, Kapaun Air Station, Germany, deployed to Saudi Arabia to support the incident with



**From left, SA Rose, SA Kairis and Brig. Gen. Eric Patterson, AFOSI commander examine packing methods.**

gear from Det 502. Unfortunately, they virtually stripped Det 502 of all of its capability.

Initially, the plan was for Tech shops to fill and deploy a LOGDET from equipment on their Technical Investigative Equipment accounts. Even for the larger shops this would account for more than one-third of their TIE account and all of their bench stock.

**See LOGDET on next page**



## PSO continued from page 7

in threat within an arm's reach to allow the detail to evacuate the Principal.

Conversely, high threat detail members may actually have to engage standoff attackers with suppressive fire so the close-in detail can cover and evacuate the Principal.

The threat's nature may necessitate other adjustments in procedures and tactics. The use of heavily armored, multi-car motorcades for high profile details is sometimes appropriate to the threat environment. Other times, an unarmored, low profile two-car motorcade may be the better choice.

Attaching Security Forces, Army or Marine mobile fire teams may also sometimes provide the necessary firepower to deter or neutralize a small arms attack on the Principal. Conversely, they raise the profile and may draw unnecessary attention to the detail.

In the case of the Iraq PSD, improvised explosives placed along the limited travel

routes pose a serious threat to motorcades moving slower than 60 miles per hour.

The theater architecture under which a PSO runs dictates the procedures as well.

In normal peacetime PSOs, the details follow guidelines established by statutes, regulations and Status of Forces Agreements with the host nation; the detail answers to an AFOSI chain of command, unless augmenting the USSS.

During times of war or conflict, the PSO detail answers to the combatant commander, under the theater rules of engagement. In the case of the Iraq PSD, Combined Joint Task Force 7 has outlined theater ROE.

When functioning in a non-AFOSI command construct, AFOSI details may have to follow unique operating procedures. However, the basic principles outlined in

AFOSI PSO doctrine should still apply, assuming they were properly drafted and they're truly universally applicable.

PSOs vary widely based upon the environment in which they run, but certain universal elements apply across the operational spectrum. These elements can be considered the core elements upon which AFOSI can build a PSO doctrine.

Such a doctrine should outline the fundamental precepts of PSOs without being overly constraining, which would limit the doctrine's utility and applicability.

AFOSI PSO doctrine must dictate sound, universal precepts-maximize the use of available intelligence to avoid threats, and properly cover and evacuate the Principal in an incident-while leaving enough latitude to adjust procedures to fit the operational environment and threat. **GR**

During times of war or conflict, a PSO detail answers to the combatant commander, under the theater rules of engagement.

## LOGDET continued from previous page

"The LOGDETs finally give us the capability to establish a Technical Services office in an austere location without crippling an existing Technical Services office," said SA Steve Rose, Technical Requirements Program Manager. Attempts to acquire additional equipment over the past years were often thwarted by lack of funds. Each LOGDET has a price tag of \$2.25 million.

After Sept. 11, 2001, more money was allocated to the Global War on Terrorism, allowing for more equipment purchasing.

The money came as a two-

edged sword.

SA Sean Carow, Technical Services Project Officer said, "The focus of the technical surveillance equipment was shifted from supporting normal stateside criminal investigations to supporting operations against sophisticated counter intelligence and terrorist organizations. This forced the procurement of cutting-edge items that may not be available to other Technical Services offices."

Transportation of the LOGDET overseas was also a concern. It must fit on any Air Force aircraft and be able to withstand exposure to the elements.

A LOGDET consists of three

full-size and three half-size fiberglass containers that can be stacked together or rolled around individually using removable wheels. Their total weight when palletized is 5,900 pounds.

The original concept called for one stack for general tools and bench stock, one for criminal investigations support gear and one for the counter intelligence missions.

It soon became apparent that the criminal gear would take up two of the larger bottom sections, and the tools would fit in the smaller top containers.

Collecting and storing the equipment presented its own challenges. Original plans included using space in the HQ AFOSI/LGSE warehouse, the HQ AFOSI/XPR photo lab, and space at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Once all items and the containers were received, assembly would take place at Ft. Belvoir. Unfortunately, the Ft. Belvoir

facility was changing hands and due for remodeling, forcing XPR to find a new facility.

Using the AFOSI/XILI facility in Waldorf, Md., XPR had a place to store the equipment and assemble the LOGDETs.

"The Waldorf facility was not the most comfortable place to work," said SA Rose. "Despite the freezing winter temperatures, we kept working in an unheated warehouse, working around roof leaks as well."

The other LOGDETs will be shipped to Det 809, Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., Det 502, Sembach Air Base, Germany, and the 62nd Field Investigations Squadron, Yakota Air Base, Japan.

With the new LOGDETs, Tech services will now be able to support contingency operations throughout the world without degrading the capabilities of other offices. **GR**

### AFOSI/XPR Team

SAs Steve Rose, a tech agent since 1991, Sean Carow, a tech agent since 1999 and Mike Kairis, also a tech agent since 1999, make up the XPR team.

# Can you hear me now?

## Commander in Chief makes holiday call to deployed Airman

James C. Dillard

*Global Reliance Editor*

**D**espite knowledge of the upcoming phone call, Staff Sgt. Santiago Fontanez was nervous.

After all, it isn't every day the President of the United States calls him up.

Sergeant Fontanez, an information manager, was deployed to EDet. 2408 at the Baghdad International Airport from Det. 221 at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ida.

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Gerald Murray selected the Air Force Office of Special Investigations as one of two MAJCOMs to receive a call from the president on Christmas day.

Chief Master Sergeant Frances Shell, AFOSI Command Chief Master Sergeant, put Sergeant

Fontanez in for the honor of speaking to the president after she met him in the AOR.

His actions in a critical situation, amongst other things, put him first in line for the call.

"He was on the ground on the day three members of his seven member BIAP unit were severely injured in the Green Zone Cafe bombing," said Chief Shell. "The EFIS superintendent was immediately dispatched to BIAP, but on his arrival found there was nothing for him to do."

Sergeant Fontanez had coordinated with casualty affairs, managed communications from the unit and tended to the needs of the remaining members.

Chief Shell said that during her visit to BIAP with Brig. Gen. Eric. Patterson, AFOSI Commander, it was apparent Sergeant Fontanez had meticulously coordinated their travel, lodging and itinerary.

"Sergeant Fontanez's quiet, get-it-done demeanor left an impression on me and General Patterson," said Chief Shell. **GR**

Sergeant Fontanez was deployed to EDet. 2408 at the Baghdad International Airport from Det 221 at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ida. Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Gerald Murray selected AFOSI as one of two MAJCOMs to receive the call from the President on Christmas day.



Photo courtesy of EDet 2408

**Staff Sgt. Santiago Fontanez speaks with President Bush on Christmas day.** He was one of two Airmen chosen for the call.



Photo by Eric Draper, White House

**President Bush speaks on the phone with deployed service members on Christmas day.** Only one person was selected from OSI to speak with the President.



Photo by Eric Draper

**Sergeant Fontanez coordinated with casualty affairs,** managed communications from the unit and tended to the needs of the wounded after the Green Zone Cafe Bombing.





**General Goffredo Mencagli, of the Carabinieri Command in Rome, visits with 53 FIS SFS members during his tour of their facilities.**

*Photo courtesy of 53 FIS*

**SA April Moore  
53rd Field Investigations  
Squadron**

**T**he 53rd Field Investigations Squadron takes full advantage of the access Special Agent Tom Gozzo, Special Agent in Charge, Detachment 535, Rome, Italy, has to senior level liaison contacts in Rome.

"The concept is pretty simple and it's something Headquarters AFOSI has been doing for some time," said Lt. Col. Keith Givens, 53 FIS Commander. "By inviting senior law enforcement leaders from Rome to Aviano, they get a better understanding of the force protection and anti-terrorism challenges we face at the local level and are much more willing to assist when needed."

A secondary benefit is the exposure that occurs at the local level.

"An important part of this program is to invite the local officials to the events OSI sponsors to show the outstanding relationships that exist between OSI and their organizations, and it never hurts to highlight the fact that their top leaders support the mission

**53 FIS, Det. 535  
host Roman  
security visit**

of OSI," Colonel Givens said.

The Military Advisor to the Italian Prime Minister, the Deputy Director of SISDE (Italian FBI) and the Chief Prosecutor for Italy have all visited the base.

More recently, General Goffredo Mencagli of the Carabinieri Command in Rome, visited Aviano for two days in November.

OSI hosted the General and his staff to a dinner with local Carabinieri leaders and then he was billeted on Aviano Air Base for the night.

The following morning he was given the 31st Fighter Wing's Mission Brief, a Security Forces weapons and dog demonstration, a windshield tour of the base, a bird's eye view of an F-16, and an F-16 simulator ride.

"The General was simply wowed with the way OSI treated him-- sometimes we underestimate how interesting it is for people outside of the USAF to visit a base and expe-

rience the military culture," said SA Gozzo.

And that help is already coming as the General has started the process of assigning more Carabinieri to Aviano Air Base to fill in the gaps left by departing Army National Guard soldiers who had been augmenting the Security Forces for over a year now.

Additionally, the general is supporting a ground-breaking initiative to have a local Carabinieri officer detailed to OSI to support the Eagles Eyes Program at Det. 531.

"This is a win-win program and I've seen first hand the outstanding host nation relationships both in Rome and at Aviano as a result of this effort," said Col. Michael Stoker, AFOSI Region 5 Commander.

Command officials said they were equally impressed with the way OSI leverages the Seat of Government liaison contacts to make Aviano a safer place for Americans. **GR**

**Italian Aid**

The Italians have assigned security help to Aviano Air Base to fill in gaps left by Army National Guard augmentees.



# DOOT EXPLOITATION

DOZM provides support for counterintelligence

Bob Montgomery  
*DOZM support team*

**A** *FOSI's data miners are charged with discovering suspicious transactions and other anomalies within data using new concepts, techniques, and high-tech tools.*

They provide specialized support to AFOSI's criminal, fraud and counterintelligence mission areas.

As the volume of data outstrips the human ability to synthesize it, agents and analysts become "data rich and information poor." This situation makes it increasingly difficult to identify trends and other "golden nuggets" contained in large information sources.

Using sophisticated electronic data mining tools to achieve link analysis and predictive modeling, data miners are able to manage, correlate, and analyze large disparate databases - looking for indicators of criminal activity and anomalies pointing to potential counterintelligence threats.

High-speed computers and sophisticated software couple with technical analytical processes to build associations, sequences, patterns, trends, clusters and, sometimes, forecast events.

A recent CI investigation provides an excellent example of how data mining can serve as a true force multiplier. Data mining engineers and analysts discovered complex relationships

## Discover more on the Web

Learn more about data mining at  
<http://afosiweb/xon/DOOT/DOOTHome.htm>.

Talk to the data miners at DSN 857-0538, or email:  
[Robert.Montgomery@ogn.af.mil](mailto:Robert.Montgomery@ogn.af.mil).

between thousands of people and facilities from over twenty thousand individual text documents. This process took several days. If data mining techniques weren't employed, it would have taken at least 250 days. Visualization of the extracted data allowed investigators to discover nodes of activity and focus on the specific individuals and organizations of greatest interest. This data mining effort provided immediate actionable information for a large multi-agency investigative team that would have otherwise gone undiscovered.

Currently the Data Mining Branch (HQs AFOSI/DOZM) has been involved in a number of criminal and counterintelligence initiatives to support the field.

Our workload continues to increase, and we intend to expand our capabilities in the not-too-distant future.

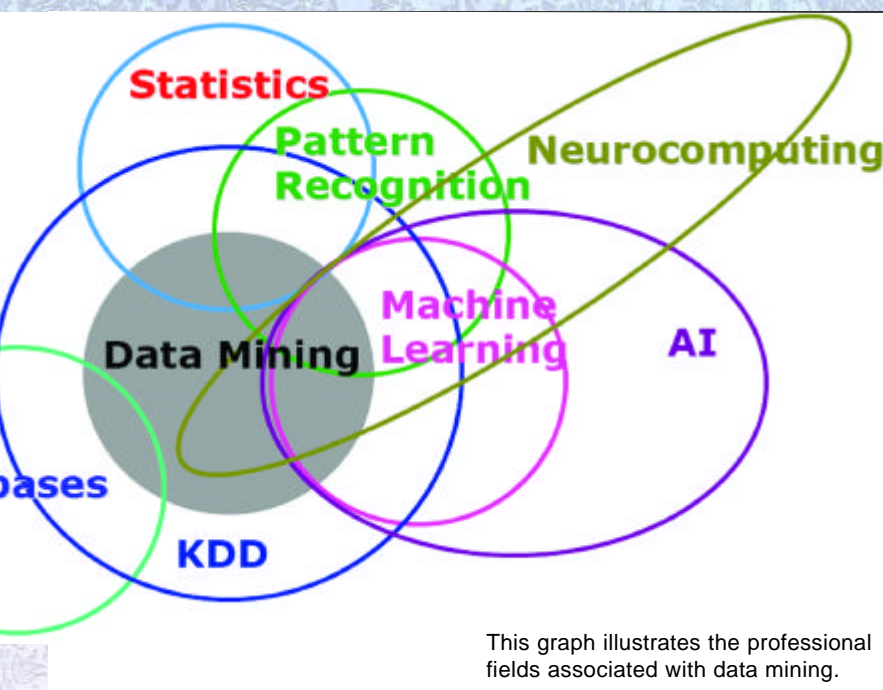
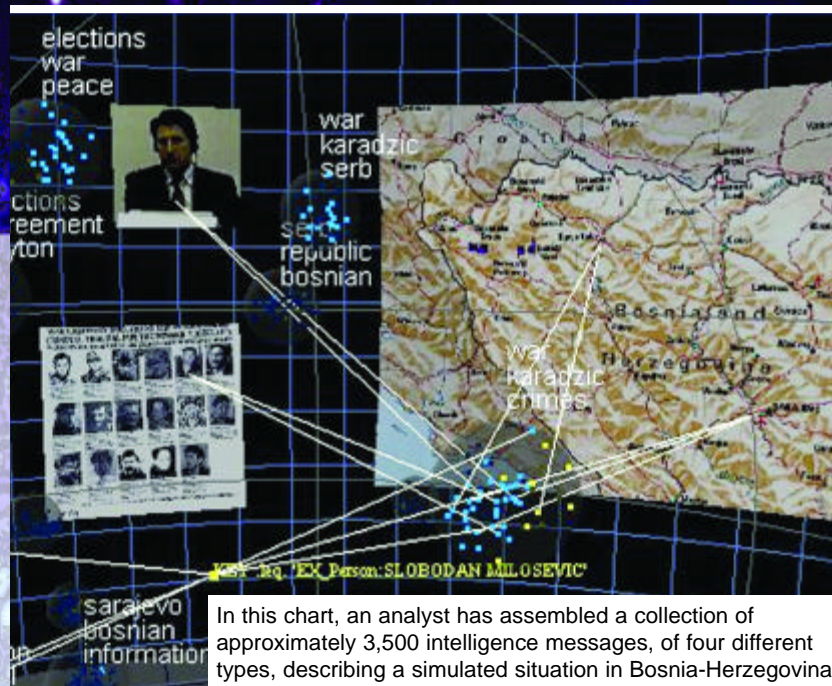
If you believe you have an investigation, operation, or are working with developmental information involving highly complex or voluminous data, give us a call. You'll find that we'll assuredly save you a tremendous amount of time and, more importantly, discover what's of value with the data. **GR**



**Databases**



# provides OSI with specialized for criminal, fraud and intelligence suppression



## Data mining process

The data mining process is a continuing circular six-step process requiring constant feedback and refinement:

I. **Data Acquisition** - the first phase of the process involves obtaining access to the data needed for analysis. Due to the sensitivity and various legal issues that can arise this can on occasion be a long process.

II. **Data Extraction** - the second phase involves physically copying the database from the owner's location to our center at Andrews AFB. This phase also entails converting the database into a format that we can use.

III. **Data Cleansing** - in the third phase specialized software programs are used to "cleanse" or format the data so that it can be used. As an example, there are 27 different ways to write a date of birth. If this information is not all formatted the same way it will be of no value during the actual data mining phase.

IV. **Data Integration** - the fourth phase in the process involves merging the "cleansed" key information from the various disparate databases.

V. **Data Mining** - the fifth phase is where we apply our knowledge of criminal acts to the database in order to identify potential crime.

VI. **Knowledge Transfer** - in this phase the "lessons learned" from the data mining efforts combined with feedback from any investigations opened as a result of the leads sent out is fed back into the process in order to continually refine and improve the results.



# Coming home

*Agent learns about the relativity of inconvenience on his return trip home*



Photo by Staff Sgt. Peter Rimar  
Illustration by James C. Dillard

**A Soldier sleeps nearby several fallen comrades on his return trip home. Special Agent John Busch also shared a trip home with a fallen U.S. military member.**

Christy Williamson  
*AFOSI Historian*

**S**A John Busch was deployed to Camp Victory, Iraq, from January through June 2004 to serve as the Task Force Counterintelligence Coordinating Authority for all CI operations in the country.

Camp Victory is the U.S. Army base situated on the grounds of Baghdad International Airport.

Mortar round attacks are not an uncommon occurrence on the base, but fortunately very little damage was incurred from these attacks during his tenure; just the occasional awakening to the sound of rockets overhead.

As his departure date grew nearer, SA Busch, both pleased with the contributions he made and frustrated by some of the hurdles he faced, reflected on his time in Iraq and deemed it a truly rewarding experience. However, he was ready to go home and reunite with his family and friends.

His tour of duty was nearly complete.

SA Busch had several memorable experiences while in Iraq.

However, his last day in Iraq drove home an especially significant point - that he was going home alive and uninjured.

The day he was to return home was typically hot - nearly 125 degrees - and the C-130 scheduled to take them home was, in typical fashion, well overdue.

He and the other passengers arrived at the airfield at 11:30 a.m. for a 4 p.m. flight, but were told at 5 p.m. the plane was delayed.

They were called back at 8 p.m. and told the plane left Qatar for Iraq and would land at 11:30 p.m.

SA Busch begrudgingly accepted the long delay, but was really bothered by the fact that it was his turn to leave the country and they couldn't seem to get the plane in on time.

When he and the other passengers finally arrived at the plane, the load master informed them they were on a human remains mission and, if that was uncomfortable for them, they could wait for the next flight. Ready to leave, SA Busch boarded the plane.

For the next several hours, he sat on the canvas straps of the C-130 with a

**W**hen they arrived in Qatar, they learned the flight they could have waited for was hit by gunfire, killing one of the passengers.

"I never read the name on his luggage tags, and it's just as well. To me, this soldier represented all of the fallen soldiers there," he said.

When the plane arrived in Kuwait, a ground crew off loaded the casket into a truck and formed a makeshift honor guard.

The 15 passengers aboard the flight stood and saluted as the "pall bearers" lifted the casket from the aircraft and passed it to the honor guard as they lined the tarmac.

And then it was over. The passengers took a short break and boarded the flight for Qatar.

When they arrived in Qatar, they learned the flight they could have waited for was hit by gunfire, killing one of the passengers.

Upon hearing this news SA Busch reflected on his good fortune and the coincidences of the day and said again, "I felt very small." GR

# Deployment Stress Management program helps AFOSI members and their families

Brig. Gen.  
Eric Patterson  
*AFOSI Commander*

The Deployment Stress Management Program is designed to educate and assist military and civilian agents and support personnel, as well as their families, before, during, and after deployment.

The program includes making available to all deploying personnel an informative CD for their entire family that covers all stages of deployment. Most of this information is also posted on our OSI public Web site at <http://afosiweb/do/dot/stress/sindex.html>.

In support of this program, HQ directorates, regions, and the Special Investigations Academy have identified peer coaches to serve as focal points for the program.

One peer coach training seminar has already taken place, and future ones are being planned. Additionally, the Behavioral Analysis Division will provide training about this program at various other venues such as the Region Leadership Conferences and the Leadership Challenge Forum.

To better educate those deploying, who may not have the opportunity to attend the above venues, DOY will also be providing deployment stress training at USAFSIA forums like the Advanced Deployment Operations Course.

I want this program to be a symbol of my commitment to ensuring the physical and psychological well-being of all OSI members and their families. People are OSI's most valuable asset, and we owe it to our people and ourselves, to make certain we all do everything we can to support our OSI members and their families as they work through deployment-related issues.

1st Lt. Byron Coward  
*AFOSI Public Affairs*

**T**he AFOSI Behavioral Analysis Division (formerly the Command Psychologist) and Organizational Development have developed the new AFOSI Deployment Stress Management Program.

"Many of our agents are deploying to highly-dangerous areas and are being exposed to traumatic events that can take a toll emotionally as well as physically," said Dr. (Maj.) Linda Estes, Behavioral Analysis Division director.

The first two goals of the program is to educate the command on deployment stress issues and how to decrease the number of stressors for deploying service members, their families and their unit. Some of the stressors encountered include separation from family, exposure to traumatic situations, family problems, health issues, injury and finance problems.

The third goal of the program is to identify those deploying service members who are having unique problems and provide support.

"We realize that our people are being exposed to situations that can be very traumatic," said Dr. Estes. "We want to lessen the impact on them and on their families."

After returning home, members can expect to see some changes in friends/family or themselves. They may experience a feeling of "letdown" when going back to their normal routine. It's also possible for the member to experience increased startle responses, nightmares, and intrusive thoughts of traumatic experiences.

The fourth goal of the program is to display a genuine concern for the deployed service member's well being and to encourage them to reach out if they have future problems.

During pre-deployment service members and their families are provided informational CDs and a Web site link pertaining to deployment stress. "Predeployment information focuses on education - what to expect, and how to cope with stress." Service members are also scheduled to meet with their unit commander so they can discuss potential family or deployment concerns.

During the deployment, unit commanders

and peer coaches are encouraged to have weekly follow-ups with the deployed service members and their families.

"Peer coaches are important because they can relate to what the member is experiencing or has experienced," said Dr. Estes. "A good peer coach also understands the hesitation and concerns people have talking about these issues (fear of being seen as 'crazy,' losing badge/creds, etc.) and can address these concerns as a peer."

The Behavior Analysis Division will also be available to deployed and home unit commanders for guidance and liaison with local LSSC & other helping organizations.

During redeployment there is a two-day respite in Germany before traveling back to home station for those individuals who were deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan. The member will receive some education on homecoming and what to expect from friends/family/co-workers prior to returning home.

When the service member returns to their home unit there is a mandatory two days back at work. This ensures that there is a concentration on time-sensitive requirements. This also allows time for the service member's supervisor to observe them before they go on leave. "The first line supervisor needs to spend this time with the redeployed member talking about their experiences and also

watching for personality and behavior changes."

There is also a 30-day follow-up meeting with the detco and/or region peer coach. "This ensures the member has had a chance to get back to their normal routine. At this point, if the individual is having problems such as difficulty concentrating, feelings of depression and/or anxiety, increased alcohol intake, increased startle response, intrusive thoughts/images of things that happened while on deployment, nightmares, etc. they may need further follow-up and may want to consider a referral for continued assistance."

Volunteers will be integral in the overall success of this program. Ultimately, the program depends on the AFOSI "family" - reaching out, helping and supporting each other through the challenges ahead. **GR**

## Contacts

The Director of the Behavioral Analysis Division is Dr. (Maj.) Linda S. Estes; she can be reached at DSN 857-1075. Dr. (Maj.) David R. Englert is the Forensic Psychology Postdoctoral Fellow; he can be reached at DSN 857-1064



# Convoy training goes simulated

**V**ideo game technology has breached into the Department of Defense and has changed training on every level from flying aircraft to medical surgery.

Last year, Col. Dennis Keith, United States Air Force Special Investigations Academy commander, approached the command's Investigative Requirements Division (XPR) and requested assistance leveraging technology in OSI's training environments.

USAFSIA specifically asked XPR to research the legitimacy of using computer simulation software to enhance the training of OSI warfighters. The project was assigned to the XPR OL-BL office located at the Security Forces Force Protection Battlelab, Lackland Air Force, Texas.

The first step to researching the request was to attend the Interservice/Industry Training Simulation & Education Conference in December.

The conference provided the means to test and evaluate thousands of vendor's capabilities from suicide prevention systems to America's Army first person player video game.

One vendor system stood out for OSI: the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency "Darwars Ambush" presentation.

Based on the 2003 video game, "Operation Flashpoint," it's a first-person single or multi-player networked convoy trainer.

"The system is designed to provide a "probabilistic" approach to insurgent attacks within Iraq, based on known enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures," said Special Agent Tony Imel, HQ AFOSI/XPR, OL-Force Protection Battlelab.

The ambush software doesn't teach troops how to drive a Humvee or fire a gun. Instead, it teaches them to be perceptive...what to look out for during a convoy, such as a pile of unsuspecting trash on the side of the road or a pile of rubble that might conceal an improvised explosive device.

It also teaches the players to act as a team during an attack and learn life-saving skills in Iraq, where convoy ambushes have accounted for one-third of U.S. casualties.

"DARPA representatives were careful to clarify that computer modeling was a complement, not substitute, for "live" outdoor simulation training," said SA Imel.

## Learn the mission



Participants used keyboard operated simulated Humvee's and 1.5 ton trucks to trek across a computerized Iraqi city. Insurgents engaged the convoy during the missions. They placed bombs along their path, launched rocket-propelled grenades and used an array of small arms during the conflicts.



Story courtesy of  
**HQ AFOSI/XPR**

Game images courtesy of HQ AFOSI/XPR



With DARPA funding over \$2 million to initially design the software, government agencies can use the simulator nearly free of charge. All that's required for a single user is one copy of "Operation Flashpoint" (\$19.99 purchased at the local gaming store), one copy of "Darwars Ambush" (supplied free of charge from DARPA), one headset and a computer.

Multiple players will require a network of computers to play. A key tool to "Darwars Ambush" is the after-action reporting feature.

Video and audio can be recorded during each mission, allowing for an after-action reviews of the convoy mission.

"Overall, I felt the system had a training value for AFOSI personnel," said Chief Master Sgt. James Desantis, HQ AFOSI/DOT, who attended the training. "It could provide cost-effective practice to students at the ADOC on various types of vehicle movement situations, such as PSOs, and wouldn't require the use of actual vehicles until the students seemed well versed on the applicable techniques."

There are currently 16 pre-scripted missions within the gaming system. An editing tool is included with the software allowing individual users to make their own missions using human or computerized insurgents an array of weapons and an assortment of vehicles.

In February, AFOSI personnel got a glimpse of "Darwars Ambush" during a demonstration at headquarters.

Fourteen laptops were networked together allowing for multiple players to participate in each mission. Each laptop was installed with a headset to allow for two-way communication between systems.

A member of Det 252's AST team, Special Agent Matt Komatsu, acted as the convoy commander on each of the missions.

After a brief tutorial of the controls, players "climbed" into simulated Humvee's and 1.5 ton trucks to trek across a computerized Iraqi city.

Two insurgents, played by Mike Kairis (XPR) and David Schmitt (BBN Technologies), engaged the convoy during the missions.



Photo courtesy of AFOSI photo lab

**1st Lt. Melanie Ecung, right, and 2nd Lt. Marcia Peoples hone their** convoy operations skills. The program is, in part, designed to promote teamwork. The software is a first person training simulation based on a video game.

### Get Darwars



With DARPA funding over \$2 million to initially design the software, government agencies can use the simulator nearly free of charge. All that's required for a single user is one copy of "Operation Flashpoint" (\$19.99 purchased at the local gaming store), one copy of "Darwars Ambush" (supplied free of charge from DARPA), one headset and a computer.

The insurgents placed bombs along their path, launched rocket-propelled grenades and finally used an array of small arms during the conflict.

"After several missions, everyone got the hang of the controls, eliminated the insurgents and completed the missions with little to no "blue force" losses," said

SA Imel.

During the demonstration, people were able to provide feedback on the feasibility of using a computer-based system for deployed training operations.

More than 100 individuals took part throughout the day and the feedback was overwhelmingly positive.

Based on USAFSIA's inputs, OSI's requirements for "Darwars Ambush" software could push the intended use farther than programmers originally intended.

"Ambush was designed to only be a mounted convoy simulator; however OSI hopes to incorporate dismounted missions adding OSI's Protective Service Operations," said SA Imel. "Future upgrades might entail changing the atmosphere from a deployed area to a stateside city or town thus changing the vehicles and dress for the OSI agents within the simulator."

XPR is also exploring simulated interview systems and suicide prevention trainers to enhance an agent's investigative knowledge and skills.

XPR will continue to research current and future technologies, ensuring every agent has the latest tools and methods to perform the OSI mission. **GR**



# Reaching out to the Survivors

OSI deploys to Indonesia to support relief efforts for Tsunami victims



Photo by Staff Sgt. Aaron D. Allmon, Illustration by James C. Dillard

**A displaced girl watches the relief operations from the roadside in Banda Aceh, Indonesia after a magnitude 9.0 earthquake on Dec. 26 triggered devastating tsunamis.** Within 24 hours, the Air Force and Region 6 military planners were setting the stage and creating a path for relief assistance.

SA Robert Boston

*Region 6 Pacific Antiterrorism  
Specialty Team Chief*

**W**hen the magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck beneath the Indian Ocean, it triggered the devastating tsunamis that laid waste to the coastal villages of Southeast Asia.

The world quickly responded to the tragedy, sending food, supplies and medicines to the devastated region.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations was amongst the aid work-



Photo courtesy of Region 6

**A tent was thrown together at Banda Aceh to house the deployed**

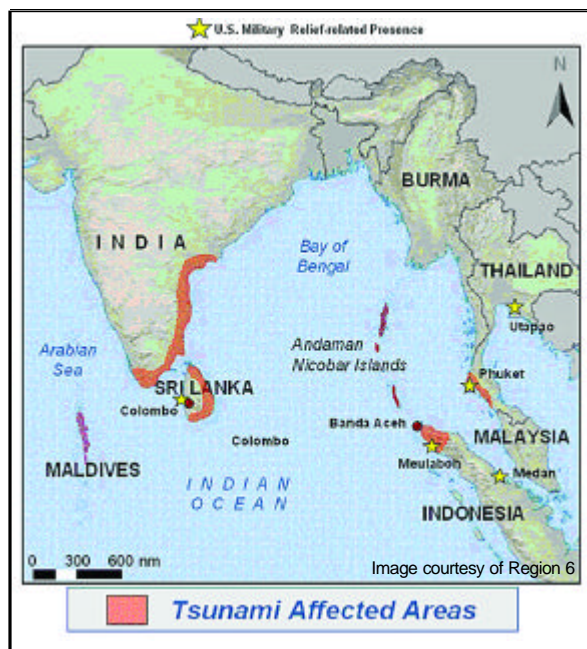
Region 6 agents supporting relief efforts in Southwest Asia. Within a few days, OSI was on the ground setting up security for U.S. troops.

ers, helping mend the tear that ripped so suddenly through such countries as Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives, Malaysia and many others.

More than 200,000 were killed and over 400,000 were left without homes.

Within 24 hours, the Air Force and Region 6 military planners were setting the stage and creating a path for relief assistance. Within 36 hours, U.S. aircraft were launched for Utaphao, Thailand, on a mission to save lives, mitigate suffering





## A closer look

Region 6 personnel provided CI/FP support to approximately 18,000 U.S. military personnel responsible for approximately 1,950 sorties flown, 2,147.3 tons of supplies, and 154,282 gallons of water delivered in support of the Southeast Asia tsunami relief effort. *(Image courtesy of Region 6)*

and provide relief assistance to the region.

On Dec. 28, Region 6 deployed the first of eight agents to support Operation Unified Assistance, Tsunami Relief Operations in Southeast Asia.

Agents from Detachment 602, Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, and the Pacific Antiterrorism Specialty Team (P-AST), Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, conducted Counterintelligence support to Force Protection for Department of Defense personnel deployed in support of the Combined Support Group 536.

CSG 536 exercised command and control of tsunami relief operations in Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Additionally, Region 3 deployed four Tanker Airlift Control Element agents to augment Region 6 personnel.

Detachment 602 personnel were responsible for operations in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

SA Steve Sukup coordinated the daily CI/FP mission and worked with CSG 536 planners to coordinate airflow for those personnel moving forward to Indonesia from Utophah.

SA Jen Ujimori coordinated OSI activities at the U.S. Embassy, Force Protection Detachment, Bangkok, Thailand.

Additionally, SA's Marshall Manipol and Kyle Boyle, agents assigned to the 613 Crisis Response Group from Anderson AFB, deployed with the 613 CRG into Colombo, Sri Lanka to provide CI/FP support.

"This demonstrated Det 602's ability to deploy personnel into the 13 AF Area of

Responsibility very quickly and the utility of having two CRG agents embedded in the 613 CRG," said Lt. Col. Humberto Morales, Det 602 commander.

P-AST personnel were responsible for conducting operations in Banda Aceh and Jakarta, Indonesia.

"After seeing the destruction on the news and then witnessing the aftermath first-hand, it was a very humbling and rewarding

experience to provide help," said SA Manipol. "It was a worthwhile TDY for me personally and an experience I'll never forget."

SA's William Graham and Norm Dominesey supported Air Force elements working from the international airport in Jakarta as well as coordinating OSI efforts with the U.S. Embassy Jakarta, Country Team.

Two agents were initially deployed into Banda Aceh, Indonesia; however they were redeployed back to Thailand, due to concerns the U.S. Embassy had about political sensitivities generated by the host nation.

This concern soon expanded as Marine and Navy CI elements that were tasked to deploy into Indonesia were told to stand down and those already in country were asked to redeploy.

"Working without a clear-cut objective between AFOSI, Marines CI agents, and NCIS resulted in everyone trying to figure out what needed to be accomplished without stepping on anyone's toes," said SA Boyle. "After a few days, we started to work together and the CI picture started to become clearer."

SA Graham and Dominesey were the only CI entity authorized to stay in Indonesia (specifically Jakarta) to represent CSG 536 in a liaison role for CI matters.

"Although limited in performing CI/FP duties, agents were able to provide hotel assessments and up to date threat briefings to the deployed commander which allowed him to implement increased force protection measures enabling the mission to continue safely," said SA Will Graham.

Region 6 personnel provided CI/FP support to approximately 18,000 U.S. military personnel responsible for approximately 1,950 sorties flown, 2,147.3 tons of supplies, and 154,282 gallons of water delivered in support of the Southeast Asia tsunami relief effort.

"Despite the challenges encountered, Region 6 clearly demonstrated the ability to quickly deploy personnel to support the relief effort in the Pacific AOR," said Colonel Morales. **GR**



## The human toll

More than 200,000 were killed and over 400,000 were left without homes after the tsunamis.

Photo By Photographer's Mate Third Class Rebecca J. Moat

# In the Aftermath of the Destruction

by James C. Dillard

Photos courtesy of SA Todd King

**T**he Iraqi sun blazed unmercifully overhead in a clear, blue sky. Temperatures soared to over 100 degrees, and only the wind seemed to know better than to venture out. Like the sun burning into the earth below, the events of that day would forever be seared into the memories of those involved.

A small group of agents were on their way to the Green Zone to work a case for the Strategic Counter Intelligence Division. It was during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, and although the threat was greater during this time period, the agents had a job to do.

They were in a good mood despite the locale they found themselves in. Air Force Office of Special Investigations Special Agents Therese, Jim, James, Steve, Todd and their interpreter Billy made up the group that day.

"We were in great spirits and joking and laughing as we always did," said SA Todd.

Sometimes you have to laugh at the situation fate puts you in, because it's simply all you can do.

The Green Zone is set up to be a relative safe haven for personnel working in the area, but SA Jim recalled an event to his friends some days prior where an

Improvised Explosive Device was discovered at the café they were heading to.

The other agents confirmed there was, indeed, an IED found, but assured SA Jim the device was properly disposed of. Anywhere else in the world a discovery of explosives might sway individuals from entering an establishment, but in Iraq, it's woefully common place, so the agents immediately forgot about it.

They found a table directly in the middle of the café. It was a small structure, barely more than 30 feet across, with only canvas to protect them from the desert sun.

Agents Jim, Todd and Therese sat down to eat their meals, waiting to later meet up with the interpreter and Agent James.

"We were all three laughing and trying to make the best of being in the area we were in,

when all of a sudden we heard a huge 'boom'," said Agent Todd. "Everybody in the café immediately fell quiet, and you could hear us holding our breaths."

It was an attack on the Green Zone, but had no immediate effect on the trio of agents, except that of apprehension.

The agents looked at each other, each probably about to comment about how close the attack was, when their world was suddenly turned upside down.

## Terror strikes

An explosion ripped through the small café, like a tempest of terrorist vengeance, instantly and indiscriminately laying waste to everything in its path.

"You know how they say it can all happen in a blink of an eye and you would never know it; well it was exactly that," said SA Todd. "I don't remember a flash, boom, bang, heat, wind or light... absolutely nothing."

SA Todd said the feeling he had was something like the floating feeling someone might get while jumping on a trampoline. He briefly felt that way before crashing down hard on something that crumpled beneath him.

A loud ringing and pain

reverberated in his skull, which he described as like being 10 feet from an F-15 during take off.

"I tried to breath, but couldn't. I tried to see, but couldn't. I tried to think, but couldn't," he said. "It seemed like hours to me, but it could only have been seconds."

SA Therese said it all felt like a dream. Her grip on reality was shattered, and nothing seemed real until much later.

"I remember feeling the worst pain I've ever felt, but not much more than that," she said.

SA Todd lay on the ground, curled up in the fetal position, wondering what injuries he might have sustained. He told himself to wake up from the nightmare he found himself in. He told himself it couldn't be happening.

"Every agent can vouch that when we do work in Afghanistan, Iraq or wherever, we mentally prepare ourselves for when we might not know up from down or left from right," said SA Todd.

He gingerly felt over his body with his right hand, probing for any injuries. He accounted for his extremities, but was unable to see. He confirmed there





**The Green Zone Cafe was torn to pieces in the attack that seriously injured three agents.** Bits and pieces of the cafe can be seen strewn about the nearby vicinity. (Opposite page) Tables and chairs mix with debris and rubble in what remains of the cafe.

was at least some remnant of his eyes remaining and decided to begin crawling.

Silence prevailed, furthering his confusion and enhancing his fear. His hearing was nearly non-existent.

Confusion, panic set in

"I yelled 'please, help me' and 'I'm over here,' even though I couldn't see or hear anybody," he said. "I yelled several times 'please, help me,' and that's when I felt someone hold me. It wasn't like a hand on the shoulder, but a comforting, full hug."

The man said something to SA Todd, but had to yell it into his ear before he heard it. SA Todd said the man told him, "You're alright. I've got you man. You're alright."

SA Todd asked the man if his eyes were still there, but in the smoke and confusion, the man said he couldn't tell for sure.

"We've got to get out of here," SA Todd screamed. But, the man told him to stay put, and wait for the medics. SA Todd emphasized that there might be another attack, so the man helped him to his feet until SA Todd's legs gave out from under him and he crashed to the ground.

SA Todd kept asking what had happened. There was a bomb, he was told, and everything was going to be alright.

Gaining focus

His vision gradually cleared into a vague, red-tinted image. He was in the Green Zone Café parking lot, nearby where they parked the Land Cruiser they drove in.

Then, he saw what was left of

**S**A Todd told himself to wake up from the nightmare he found himself in. He told himself it couldn't be happening.

the Café.

The horror of what had happened hit him with full force and he was suddenly aware that he didn't see his fellow agents.

He said he told the man helping him, "Oh my God, I've got two friends in there. We've gotta get them out!"

He explained that they were sitting at the table with him and they might still be in the café. The man reassured SA Todd that his friends were fine, as they were receiving first aid nearby.

SA Jim was laying unconscious on the ground, with severe injuries to his skull and 2nd and 3rd degree burns to 40 percent of his body. SA Therese was also dealing with a fair share of injuries.

SA Todd said he looked at himself and realized his shoes and socks were gone, and the only thing holding his pants on was his holster.

He was put in the back of a truck and sent to the hospital. He said he remembers an American Soldier telling him in a country accent, "It's gonna be alright, partner. You're going home for Christmas."

SA Todd slept fitfully at the hospital, but he said every time he woke, there was always someone there, reassuring him, letting him

know everything was going to be okay. He wasn't alone.

SA Steve went back to the café and scoured the scene to find a picture SA Todd always carried with him; an image of him and his fiancé. SA Fangel found it, brought it to the hospital and placed it on the pillow next to SA Todd's head.

On his way home, he passed through Region 5 and said he received great attention from them there. Eventually, he, like his fellow agents, came home.

SA Jim doesn't remember anything that happened, but he said he was told he had hallucinations of the events during the initial phase of his recovery.

Life continues

Those events are all behind them now, though, and each agent is moving on with their lives. Soon, they'll be returning to active duty.

All three received the Purple Heart.

"We were victims by coincidence," said SA Jim. "It was just a sad, unfortunate incident in the continuing stream of naked violence a minority of Iraqis engaged in a vain attempt to destabilize the region."

Their injuries brought them pain, suffering and anguish, but they weren't swayed from doing everything they could to recover.

They needed to get better so they could continue doing what they loved; serving their country as AFOSI agents.

"Whatever part we can play in deterring terrorists is worth being there, especially if we're helping save lives," said SA Therese. **GR**

## The survivors



SA Therese



SA Jim



SA Todd





**M**embers from Det 206, Nellis Air Force Base, participated in the Las Vegas Marathon, a 26.2 mile trek.

“Our unit has always maintained a strong PT program,” said Detachment Commander James Mehta, “We felt running a 5-person relay posed a tremendous challenge and opportunity for our unit.”

Led by team captain Maj. Mehta, Special Agents

**Submit your unit for  
“Fit To Fight.” E-mail:  
[James.Dillard@ogn.af.mil](mailto:James.Dillard@ogn.af.mil)**

Brian Peete, Joshua Ciccotti, Jason Hopfer and Douglas Garavanta completed the 26.2 mile race in 3 hours 46 minutes and 28 seconds, good for 10th place among relay teams.

“I think the entire team will agree with me, when I say the best part of the marathon was the fact that it was an event shared by our entire detachment,” said SA Ciccotti.

SA Mehta added that he was extremely proud of their team.

“I think the marathon might become a tradition for this unit, so if there is agents interested in joining the OSI family here in Sin City, you better get your running shoes ready,” said SA Mehta. *(Information and photo courtesy of Det 206. Special thanks to SA Garavanta).*





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# OSI Historical Snapshot

**I**n 1977 the South Koreans paid a visit to Headquarters OSI to discuss issues impacting U.S. forces in South Korea. Among the OSI members hosting the visit were, highlighted from left, Col. Forest Singhoff, former OSI commander, Col. Leo Olsen, the first OSI vice commander and Col. Joe Harvell, former District 45 commander in Korea. Colonel Harvell passed away in December at 71. He served in OSI from 1955 through 1982. Also present in the photo, to the right of Col. Olsen, is Lt. Col. Gene Mastrangelo.